

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

The Treaty of Peace Officially Signed.
Germans Not to March Through Paris.
The Seizure of Two British Vessels.

MISCELLANY.

TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED.

The Germans not to March Into Paris.

FRENCH NEWS.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Versailles, dated at midnight Friday 24th, says that Thiers, Favre and Bismarck held a long consultation on Friday. Terms of peace were agreed upon, but the exact nature is a profound secret. It will be submitted on Saturday to the Consultative Committee. Peace is certain. The armistice is not to be prolonged. The Prussians will enter Paris on Monday.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 25.—An official dispatch from Paris states that the preliminaries of peace are signed.

Thiers will arrive at Bordeaux to-morrow.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—France cedes Alsace and Metz and pays five millions francs within three years. The Germans to hold the fortresses until it is paid.

The armistice has been prolonged one week.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—A special to the Telegram from London, this morning, says that a dispatch from Paris states that the Germans will make their triumphal entrance into that city on Wednesday. Thirty thousand Germans will take temporary possession of the line of triumphal march. The Germans will remain within the prescribed lines until the treaty is ratified.

GERMAN NEWS.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 27.—A dispatch of the 26th says Thiers proposes to purchase Luxembourg for Prussia, in consideration of restoring Metz to France.

The armistice has been prolonged two days.

Wilhelm will return to Berlin on Saturday.

Thiers has offered another million thalers for Metz. The offer was refused.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The Emperor sends the following dispatch to the Empress Augusta: "With deeply moved heart in gratitude to God, I inform you that the preliminaries of peace have been signed. The Assembly must yet ratify them."

(Signed) WILLIAM.

ENGLISH NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The English Government at the last moment intervened and persuaded Germany not to march through Paris. The troops will pass through the open spaces on the south side of the city.

HOME NEWS.

SEIZURE OF BRITISH VESSELS.

Congressional Protection Asked by the Nashville Colored Convention.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 26.—The Colored Convention ask protection from Congress.

HAMILTON, O., Feb. 26.—Ticket No. 28,889 draws Wit's Opera House.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Feb. 26.—The absent Senators have returned.

The Court has dismissed the quo warranto against the Lieutenant-Governor.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Rear Admiral Glisson and Fenians Sheehy and McKay arrived here on the Parthia.

Two British schooners have been seized for a violation of coasting laws.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Dr. H. T. Helmhold, the New York druggist, has given to the Central Presbyterian Church of this city, five hundred dollars. This church is attached to the Assembly of Virginia, and is frequented by Southern Presbyterians. He also gave two hundred dollars to Dr. Newman's Metropolitan Church.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 27.—Henderson Oxendine, one of the negro outlaws, for whose arrest a large reward was offered, was captured by a party of citizens of Robeson county and lodged in jail Saturday night.

GALVESTON, Feb. 27.—Thompson H. McMahon, a leading banker of this city and prominently connected with heavy business circles of America and Europe, died of pneumonia this afternoon.

WHEELING, Feb. 27.—The Savings Institution of this city which has had the confidence of the people for many years, has closed doors. Many working people lost their savings. The defaulting cashier is in jail.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The grand Diamond Lottery drawing has been postponed to April 17th.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate is in session to-night.

WASHINGTON.

STATUS OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Meeting of the High Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The High Commission met to-day.

The Government purchases two millions of bonds each Wednesday, and sells one million gold the first, third and fifth Thursday, and two millions the second and fourth Thursday. The Government purchases during the month ten million bonds, and sold seven millions of gold.

McPherson's list for the next House of Congress, stands: Republicans, 138; Democrats, 96; independent, 1; vacant, 14. There are fifteen contested seats.

Henry D. Cook has been nominated for the District of Columbia.

There were no Southern nominations to-day.

Baron Gerolt has been recalled. His successor is unknown.

Card from Colonel Baxter.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The *Whig and Register*, appealing from the Court to its own columns, is busily engaged in fighting its battle over again. They are well pleased with the management of their case by their counsel. Their senior, they say, closed the argument for a new trial "in a masterly and triumphant effort," dealt "giant blows, which fell thick and fast on the plaintiff with most crushing effect," showed most conclusively that the verdict was "monstrous" and "outrageous," and that it was obtained by the "wide scope" and "extended latitude" taken by the plaintiff in its argument. In their own view of the case, Col. Crozier's vindication of defendants was "triumphant," inasmuch as he proved that "the publication complained of was without malice on their part," that one of the defendants was absent "when it was published," and the other did not know the plaintiff by sight, and "had no malice towards him."

I am glad that defendants are so well pleased with the efforts of their counsel. If they are satisfied, I have no reasons to complain; the management of their case by their counsel was entirely satisfactory to me.

But I am wandering from my purpose. My object in writing this communication was to second their claim to "innocence" in the publication of the libel, by the publication of a short extract from the affidavit of John E. Helms, now on file in the case. It is as follows:

"That on Saturday night, —, 1870, when he returned from his supper to the printing office of the *Whig and Register* (in which establishment he was employed at the time as foreman of the Daily *Whig and Register*) he found, hanging upon the copy hook, a copy of the article referred to. The affiant took the article from the hook, and after reading it, carried it to the composition room of the office next to it. Mr. I. S. Clark, the business manager, and one of the reputed owners of the *Whig and Register*, was the only person in the office. The affiant held the slip up to his view and said: 'I find this hanging upon the hook. Do you know anything about it?' Mr. Clark answered: 'Yes, that's all right. I put it there.' The affiant then remarked that it was a pretty severe article, and that he doubted the judiciousness of publishing it. Mr. Clark answered in a tone not to be misunderstood by one in the affiant's position: 'I know what there is in it, and will charge (or get) one hundred dollars for its publication. It is a business transaction, and is all right.'

This extract not only confirms (?) the defendant's "innocence" in the premises, but serves to show the value of some newspaper statements, and affords to the public a slight glimpse of the influences that occasionally control them in their efforts to defame private character.

It would be both interesting and instructive to pursue this subject a little further and ascertain, if we could, where the author of the libel got the \$100 which he paid the *Whig* for its publication. But I will reserve this question for some one of the cases to be hereafter tried.

Respectfully, &c., JOHN BAXTER.

Henry Shaw, "Josh Billings," was born at Lanesboro', Berkshire county, Mass., where his father owned four or five farms, of several hundred acres, and was considered worth \$400,000 at the time of his death. He was odd to the last degree, and when he was married drove with his intended bride to New Lebanon, N. Y., where they were united by a justice of the peace for one dollar. The "squire" had ten children (four sons and six daughters), of whom "Josh," the second, fully inherited his father's oddity. The old gentleman removed from Lanesboro' to New York because of the too near location of an iron furnace to his grounds. "Josh" is now forty years of age, tall, round-shouldered, and with an indescribably comic expression on his face, which he always had. He is now supposed to be worth about \$200,000.

The heroic death of "Doc." Simmons at the New Hamburg catastrophe has elicited a large number of enthusiastic lines. Among the best are those which appeared in one of our western religious papers, and included these stanzas:

"Down broke!" One splendid, hard-held
And, lo! an unknown name
Strode into sovereignty from death,
Trailing a path of flame.

Home—but his foot grew granite-fast;
Wife—yet he did not reel;
Babes—ah! they tugged! but to the last
He stood there, true as steel.

A SURE REMEDY FOR DRUNKENNESS.—The Austin *Republican* says: Whenever there is a desire to drink, take an ordinary dram of very strong whiskey straight into the mouth, (don't swallow one drop of it,) and hold it in the mouth from one to three minutes, then spit it out. This will appease all desire to drink for some hours; then repeat at intervals as the desire to drink returns, which will be less and less frequent, and in one week, more or less, it will entirely subside. Be assured this is so.

"But these hacks are dangerous. We might get the small-pox." "You're no cause to be afraid of my coach, mum, for I've had the 'ind wheel vaccinated, and it took beautiful."

The site of the Spotswood Hotel, in Richmond, Va., has been sold for \$30,000, and a new hotel will be erected upon it by a joint stock company.

Subscribe for the CHRONICLE.

FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

Products of the Soil.

NO. IX.

Until recently, our people have paid very little attention to the raising of grass. Within the past ten or twelve years, however, it has been extensively engaged in, and is found to pay. Since the war, large quantities of baled hay have been shipped to the States south of us, bringing back a fair profit to the farmer. The varieties of grass grown are principally clover, red-top, or herds grass, and timothy. Other varieties have been introduced since the war, and found to thrive, but their cultivation has not amounted to much yet. The three varieties above mentioned comprise all that have been made profitable. Clover has been found a good crop for improving the soil, as well as yielding a rich return to the farmer, a crop of hay and a crop of seed being produced the same year. Those engaged in raising all kinds of stock find clover fields to be first-class pastures. We have a great deal of low land exceedingly well adapted to red-top, and it is found to pay well. Timothy is made profitable almost everywhere.

A great deal of our wild mountain land furnishes natural grazing for cattle about seven months in the year. Vast herds are taken there in the month of April, or thereabouts, owing to the season, and are allowed to remain, with very little attention, until the first snows, generally the latter part of October or the first of November. They are brought away in good order, many of them taken at once to the butcher's stall, while those that are not, are very easily wintered in our mild climate. We know of many men who have accumulated a handsome living, not to say snug fortunes, by driving cattle to the grazing mountain lands bordering on the North and South of the valley of East Tennessee, and herding them there at no expense through the summer, bringing them to market at good prices in the fall and winter.

Of the esculent tubers, we have almost an endless variety. Potatoes of every species grow and are profitable crops. Much more attention has been bestowed on their cultivation since the war than before. The latest varieties have been introduced and found to do well. In addition to these, we may mention turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets and onions, all of which are to be found on almost every farm in East Tennessee.

A great many farmers have their cotton-patches, where they annually raise enough cotton for their own consumption, from which they make substantial home-spun clothing. In some few instances, cotton has been planted on a larger scale, but did not yield a large profit. Flax is also raised to some extent, but as yet has not proved very remunerative. Hemp has been produced extensively throughout East Tennessee, but has been pretty well abandoned for several years, other crops being found to pay better.

Beans and peas have been found to thrive everywhere, and if the demand for them was larger, large quantities could be produced.

Melons of every variety thrive here with comparatively little care. Watermelons of the finest quality are usually found in our markets, at low prices, from about the first of July to the middle of August. The same may be said of every species of the muskmelon.

Tobacco has been found to thrive in many localities, and if properly cultivated, we can see no reason why it should not be rendered profitable. Though we do not conceive this crop will ever be cultivated here to any great extent, as there are others which will produce and pay better.

The tea plant has been cultivated on the farm of James Campbell, six miles East of Knoxville, on the French Broad River, with every prospect of success.

We may have omitted in the above some important items in the products of our soil that would be interesting to immigrants, but from what we have stated, the truth of what we said in the outset will be seen—that the products of our soil are varied, perhaps as much as of any locality in the United States.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL.

We propose to allude briefly to the manner in which some of the leading crops here are produced. Corn is planted usually from the middle of April to the middle of May, the kind of soil and the season regulating the matter to a great extent. The ground is prepared for its reception in the fall and winter preceding. The ground is broken up quite shallow, say about three or four inches. Latterly there has been much improvement in this respect, especially among our best farmers. Good plows and deep plowing are coming into vogue, and are found profitable. Some lowlands are cross-plowed in the spring just before planting, but much of it is planted after one breaking up. Corn is plowed with ordinary plows, (the cultivators not yet being in general use) about four times, beginning about the middle of May and ending about the first of July or perhaps one week later. This is the principle, and the only cultivation much of it gets. With this our rich bottom lands yield largely, while the yield from other lands depends altogether on the soil and the season—whether wet or dry. The corn

crops always have plenty of time to mature before frost comes in the fall.

Wheat is sown principally in the month of October, though we have known it to do well when sown in September, or as late as the middle of November. It is usually sown on fallow land or on land that has just produced a crop of corn, often while the corn is still standing. In the latter case it is turned under with a one horse plow, without being harrowed, though the corn is often gathered first, when the ground is turned up with a two horse plow, and the grain harrowed in. In fallow ground the land is broken up in August or September, and the wheat usually harrowed in. Harvest comes on from the middle of June to the first of July.

One of the principal losses or hindrances with which wheat growers have to contend in East Tennessee, is the "rust," a malady which effects the straw just a few weeks before maturity, and takes its name from its close resemblance to rust on iron. We have known the wheat crop here to prove almost a failure from this cause. It is found that where wheat is sowed earlier, it is much likelier to escape this malady than late sowing. There are other troubles which sometimes seriously affect the wheat crop here, but none so seriously as "rust."

The manner of sowing oats is pretty much the same as wheat, about one bushel being sown broadcast on an acre of land. The oats harvest comes on immediately after wheat harvest.

Clover seed is generally sown on a crop of growing oats, or rather about the same time with the oats, but frequently on wheat, in the months of March and April.

We have been compelled to use brevity in the foregoing, in order to avoid being tedious. Our object has not been to write a dissertation on our manner of farming, but to barely allude to it, in order that the immigrant may know something of the manner in which we produce what we really do produce. We know very well that much can be accomplished by an improved system of farming, and our farmers are rapidly bringing their energies to bear in that way. We do not exaggerate at all when we say more money has been expended in East Tennessee for improved agricultural implements within the past three years than was ever done in any previous ten years.

Important.

The subjoined letter will explain itself. I wrote to Dr. Humes with the hope of having a large display of mineralogical and geological collections at our approaching Industrial Exhibition from the University. That hope, as will be seen, cannot be realized.

He suggests that I "officially invite, through the press, contributions of specimens from all parts of East Tennessee, to the Fair in May."

This I now do, most heartily and earnestly.

C. W. CHARLTON, Sec. &c.

EAST TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY.
KNOXVILLE, TENN., Feb. 27, 1871.
Rev. C. W. Charlton, Secretary Eastern Division Fair.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 23d inst. was duly received, and would have been answered immediately but that it was necessary I should lay it before the Faculty of the University, which holds its regular weekly meetings on Monday. To-day I have consulted its members, and reply promptly. Our mineralogical and geological collections, the fruit of much labor through wearisome years, were utterly destroyed during the late war. The specimens of minerals gathered since then are comparatively few. The Faculty will cheerfully do all in their power to promote your wishes in regard to an exhibition of such specimens at the approaching Fair. Inasmuch, however, as the collection now at the University is unavoidably small, I suggest that you officially invite, through the press, contributions of specimens from all parts of East Tennessee to the Fair in May, and the Faculty will see to it that they are properly arranged.

I am, yours, truly and respectfully,
THOS. W. HUMES, President.

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